THIS WEEK ON OUR STAGE.

A SMALL BATCH OF NEW PLAYS AND SOME REVIVALS,

One Author Concents His Name Until the Trini of His Piece Is Over-Actors of Colobrity Are Numerous with Us Now-The Very Attractive Vandeville Bills. Christmas week brings a small batch of new plays. The American has "A Man of Honor."

a melodrama of New York city at the present day, by Mark Price. The man whose honor is involved marries while believing himself a widower. The first wife returns alive, and it is eut of this complication that Mr. Price has sought to evolve good theatrical matter. rescue of a woman from a madhouse is one of the exciting scenes.

The Savoy, formerly the Galety, will open under its new name to-morrow with a new drama called "Society Shadows," which is said to be of American authorable, but the identity of the playwright is not to be disclosed until after the performance. A penniless inventor and an erring bride are two of the characters and the story is serious. Jeffries Lewis, W. A. Whitecar, and Maud Winter are in the company formed for the rejuvenated Savoy.

The play in which McKee Rankin will appear

at the Murray Hill to-morrow is announced as new and original with that well-known actor Its title is "True to Life," and the life which it aims to be true to is that of a foundling girl The action relates to the heroine's efforts to cain the place which properly belongs to her in society. Mr. Rankin has the rôle of the father. Frederick Paulding that of the girl's lover, and Nance O'Neill makes a debut in the cast.

Catulie Mendes's tragle play, "The Wife Tabarin," in an English version by Arthur Hornblow, will be performed at the Carnegie Lyceum on Tuesday at an exhibition by the Academy of the Dramatic Arts, but the cast will be professional, and composed of forme pupils of the school, such as Emma Sheridan. Alice Fischer, George Fawcett, and Joseph

A revival of "Much Ado About Nothing " will be effected at Daly's on Wednesday night. That will set Ada Rehan on one of the Shakespearea pedestals where she has posed delightfully heretofore, and there is bound to be an especial interest in several new features of the case. The plece will have the excellent mounting already shown on that stage. "The Geisha" divides the week with the classic comedy a Daly's.

The changed bills offer suitable holiday amusement. Richard Manafield devotes his fifth week at the Garden to repetitions of "A Parisian Romance," "Castle Sombras," "The Merchant of Venice," "Beau Brummell,"
"Prince Karl," "Richard III.," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." That shows the variety and lasting popularity of the Mansfield repertory. Next week he will produce Jessie Fothergill's "The First Violin."

Mr. Willard's last week at Wallack's is divided among "The Rogue's Comedy," "The Middleman," in which his portrayal of the struggling and downtrodden inventor is well remembered, and "The Professor's Love Ftory," in which his humorously sentimental depiction of an absent-minded man unconsciously in love is another of his excellent achievements. The next thing at this theatre "In Gay New York" by the company from the Casino.

This winter's new version of "Superba," the

from the Casino.

This winter's new version of "Superba," the extravaganza and pantomime which the Hanlon brothers fit out with scenery, costumes, and trickeries every year, will be at the Grand Opera House the next two weeks. It is said that the bailets and transformations will be particularly showy. The theatre's big foyer is to be turned into a holidary garden, and on Christmas Day the children will get gifts from a tree.

The Liliputians return to the Star to-morrows to stay two weeks. Again their play will be "Merry Tramps," an extravaganza containing a wide range of diversions, from ballet to burblings will be new in this reproduction of the sleec. Its hundredth time will fail on New Year's eve. The miniature comedians in this company have been commended often in Time Stin as accomplished artists.

The play that goes to the Harlem Opera House is "A Good Thing," and, of course, Peter F. Dailer accompanies it. He began with that farce in Broadway early in the season, and has attick close to the city much of the time since the and his company of mirthmakers, one of whom is Flora Irwin, fill the piece with songs and dance, and a good proportion of the entertainment is variety show, with most of the specialities nevel and original.

Audiences at the People's are invited to count the negroes in "Darkest America" to see if there are not eighty of them. The management during darkers, They sing dance, and are otherwise illustrative of Afro-American life. The entertainment is variety show, with most of the specialities nevel and original.

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own train of railway cars. It is next to be taken to Australia and England.

One of Frank Harvey's recent dramas, "Fallen Among Televes," will have a week at the Columbus. It bears the business brand of Davis & Reogh, producers of ultra-sensational stage extertainments. This one contains a leap by a woman from a high place into water, and the feat's relied upon to alarm and electrify the beholder. A realistic view of High Bridge is to be given in one of the enisodes.

A number of German plays will be revived this week at the Irving Place, including "Der Veg zum Herzen," Der Bibliotheker," and "Geblidate Menschen." The production set down for Christmas is Raimon's "Spendingth; which is made up of various materials, from farce to melodrama, and contains musical and jovial interpolations, after the manner of our waudeville farces. It is meant for a kind of holiday outbreak.

The vaudeville bills for Christmas are a prom lsing lot. At the continuous houses preparation are made for thirteen hours of uninterrupted variety show for Christmas day, and for the re mainder of the week the daily performances are fully ten hours long. Two well-known special ists that are newcomers to Kelth's Union Square are down on its list. They are Bessie Ronehill and Amann, the first one of the heat of vaudeville balled singers, the other an adroit imitator, by means of wigs, false beards, and nobile features, of celebrities. Last week's squad of biovelists holds over, and among the there are Woodward's seals, the Leigh sisters, the Newsboys' Quintet. Burt Jordan. Priscilla Paulding, George V. Day, Mardo, the Fenz

Brothers and Swan and Bambard. The Hanions' acrobatics, Wood and She pard's music and comical dialogue, Lew Dockstader's monologue of foolery, and Alexandra Maarten's sharpshooting are the mainstays of the entertainment at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. Among the lesser lights are Will P. Denny Mciville and Conway, Toma Hanton, and trained giraffe. At Proctor's Twenty-third Street the leading specialists are Richard Harlow, Wilson and Waring, the Rossows, and Chas. V. Seaman, a bit of Christmas pantomime fall ing to Delavoy and Fritz. At this house to-day W. P. Sweatnam, Mathilde Cottrelly, and Olga Hayden are numbered among the vocalists; and at the Pleasure Palace the conspicuous ones in the Sunday vaudeville concert are William Jerome, the Vilonas, and Maud Nugent.

10 no week of Lydia Barry's singing is not enough for Pastor's, so she is again in the roster, vying with Mr. Pastor and Maud Raymond,

enough for Pastor's, so she is again in the roster, ying with Mr. Pastor and Maud Raymond,
the last two being contrasted exponents of
frikiness. Willis P. Sweatnam tops the list,
such includes imro Fox, a sleight-of-hand entertainer, who is a long step nearer the top of
bis caling now that Hermann's place is to be
filled: Leslie and Shattuck, the Garrisons, Fludley Preacut, Waas and Maddox, Lulu Thies,
Thomas and Quinn, the Edisons, Anita Clues,
De Marse Felix, and John T. Tierney.

Livistins I day matinées are promised at the
seuschails, and the current bills are about the
best of the ceason. Louise Besaudet is the Olympla's king pin, the remainder of the alley being
allotted to Advice Purvis Onri, Harrigan, James
Thornton, Faik and Seamon, the Florenz troupe,
said a few others, among whom there is no deadwood. None of these was in last week's bill,
with the exception of Miss Beaudet, and she
will have new songs and wear new costumes.
The newest succlaists to engage in the Olympla's nightly ball on the enclosed roof are the
Fanchonetti sisters.

Yestet inibert is attracting big audiences to

The lewest specialist to engage in the Diympla's nightly half on the enclosed roof are the Fanchonetti sisters.

Yestet Guilbert is attracting big audiences to Koster & Hial's, where she meets with quite as great favor as when she first came to this city lear wanger. Nightly the sight of ber starts a moderately cordial welcome, and this unfailingly increases with every song she sings. There will be some changes to-morrow in the portion of her inning that is given over to French hallads, but she retains her renderings in English of "My Pearl's a Howery Girl" and "I Want Yo. Ma Honey." Williams and Walker, Press of "My Pearl's a Howery Girl" and "I Want Yo. Ma Honey." Williams and Wordwood's trained a in als are some of the other entertainers, and there are new views from the blograph.

Pablic Hall is registered at Weber & Fields's Broadway, and appears in the half of the bill that fails to specialists. Her companions in this part are Alburtus and Hartram, James F. Bleey, and several others. Herbert's buriesque,

"The Geener," is approaching its 100th performance, and surprisingly few changes have been made in its text considering that its chief fun makers are variety folk, much given to extemporaneous joking. A change for change in it comes in the introduction of several specialties in it. Phyllis Rankin, who is the latest performer thus added, continues her initations of Anna Held, and a Chinese juggier and the Embarrassing Sisters are also engaged.

Unusual experimenters at Huber's Museum are Will H. Ferria, a dabbler in hypnotism, and Kid Royal, ex-confidences man and all-around sharper, who gives an exposition of the tricks resorted to by gamblers and petty swindlers. Major Mite's specialty in imitation of Chevalier is a continued feature, and a score of specialists are employed in the theatre and on the floor where curiosities are displayed.

An addition to the Eden Musée's attractions is the Lumiere of wematographe, one of the many mechanisms for presenting photographs of moving objects in such a way that the photographed scene is very closely reproduced.

Christmas week is a last week for some plays

Christmas week is a last week for some plays that have endured prosperously with us. Five months "Rosemary" has held the Empire, with John Drew and Mand Adams in their final sea on together, and each will have a new play when next seen here. The stock company will take possession a week hence, and the work ready for production is "Under the Rod Robe" dramatization by Edward Rore of Stanley

Weyman's novel. The last week of "Jack and the Beanstalk" has come at the Casino. The piece is being given with unabated sairlt by the Klaw & Fr langer company. To-morrow night's audience will get souvenirs, which are described as hand. painted and sterling silver articles imported from Europe. The ensuing bill at the Casino will be "An American Beauty," the comic opera by Hugh Morton and Gustavus Kerker in which Lillian Russell will reappear.

The last week but one of a New York term been reached by "Brian Boru" at the Broadway, where its Irish romance is agreeably inctured with Irish humor. Jefferson d'Angelia will go into the Whitney company te-mor night to assume the principal comic rôle, and disport with Amelia Somerville, the giant baby of the piece. Mr. Whitney says he will produce another light opera here next winter All is ready for "Shamus O'Brien" here.

Herbert Beerbohm Tree's representation of he hypnotic musician is inducing people to go o the Knickerbocker to see "Trilby" over again. Mr. Tree's acting of the rôle is master , original, and interesting. The change

again. Air. Tree's acting of the role is masterly, original, and interesting. The changes which he has made in the fourth act, especially the "living picture" of the dead mesmerist, impart strength where there was weakness, besides enabling the "star" to shine at the climax of the drama.

William H. Crane will need no other play than "A Foot of Fortune" during his short engagement at the Fifth Avenue, He has made a change at the end of the second act. Instead of sinking hopelessly into a chair upon learning of his ruin by a faithless speculator, he defect that marplot and declares that he will down the reascal. After two weeks more of Mr. Crane this theatre will have the Hollands in "A Superfluous Husband" and a condensed form of "Col. Carter of Cartersville."

The audience at Hoyt's on the night before Christmas, besides seeing a performance of "My Friend from India," will receive souvenirs, and it is promised that these tokens shall be "of considerable value." The farce is to a little more than run the year out at this theatre, and will be followed by "A Contented Woman," the new piece which Charles H. Hoyt has written for Caroline Miskel-Hoyt to act in. It is new in active rehearsal.

ten for Caroline Miskel-Hoyt to act in. It is now in active rehearsal.

The double bill at the Lyceum includes the romantically tragic short piece, "The Wife of Willoughby," and the neatly farcical longer one, "The Late Mr. Castelio," The latter play presents Mary Mannerine, the new acquisition of the stock company, in a light comedy role, and she shows herself an uncommonly fine actress. The acceptability of the present pro-gramme may delay the production of Mrs. Burnett's play.

Two Orphans' has contained a pair of wander-ers so appealing as the vagrants acted by Miss Dupree and Miss Busley. To all appearances, this piece has not yet half run its course in New York. It is equally enduring in Parls, London, and Berlin.

METHODS OF FRATHER PANCIERS. Tricks of Some Poutry Men When on the

Hunt for Prizes. It is said that Cornellus Van lerblit, throughout his convalesence at Newport, is driven daily to his farm, which is stocked with fine poultry, in which he has the livelest interest. It is not a new fad with the family, for W. K. Vanderbilt, until lately, had a famous flock of leghorns at his Oakdale piace, and often sent specimens to the shows. Millionaires and other gentleman farmers, indeed, are the most formidable rivals of the men who breed fowl as a business. Just now the feather fanciers in and out of the Four Hundred" are hard at work, either in person or by proxy, in preparing their birds for

the New York show.
Old-timers who remember the cockpit as a flourishing institution know that the handlers, in preparing a game cock for a battle, would make the bird flerce and courageous by daily duels, so cleverly conducted that the feathered champion would fancy itself a real victor. The me had was to face the bird and bush at it with the hand, meanwhile clucking to arouse the chanticleer to anger, and also to throw it upward, an hour at a time, to strengthen the wings and legs. Properly trained, the fowl becomes all whipcord, and has no fowl becomes all whipcord, and has no fear of anything that walks or flies. There is as much handling of show birds, but on the reverse principle. The birds are made tames and gentle, and are taught to walk is a style that will bring out their good points. They are tapped under the beak to make them hold their heads up jauntily, the combe meanwhile held in tin helmets to keep the edges unbrakes and opright, and the feathers are treated in divers ways to bring out the gloss and full beauty of plumage.

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Foultry judges have a standard of perfection to which the prize birds must conform in head, legs, body, combs, wattles, and color; and so closely is the plumage considered that, as the fanciers say, they "must breed to a feather." To pass the veratiny successfully some exhibitors have been known to pull false feathers and insert missing ones, to defuy color the plumage by artifices, and also to solice feathers, all practices forbidden by the show rules.

Such tricks soldom escape the notice of the Judges, however, and the exhibitors who rely upon diet and good training to lit the birds, usually win the most prizes. It is allowable to wash white fewl and to oil slightly colored plumage, but otherwise the brids must be shown in the natural condition. Every fancier keeps his stock and show birds in distinct yards, and the latter are in training until too old to travel about and strut in public.

This year the New York show is to be heid during the holidays, necked of in March, with the ourpose of attracting exhibitors from a distance. There are now so many small shows held, oundly in connection with agricultural fairs, that they are divided into circuits. North, South, East, and West, and it is proposed to make New Yark hereaffer the winter meeting place of the men who travel on all these routes. There are as many amazeur as professional fanciers showing poultry, and they will all meet in this city to exchange deeps and battle over theories, while their birds are stalking in rivalry in the cages.

theories, while their birds are staking in rivalry in the cages.

The coming show will be the first during the Presidency of Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., who is great out pigeous, game bantams, and pheasants. The American Poultry Association also has voted to meet this year, for the first time, at Madison Square Garden during the show, which will increase its attractiveness to familiers, and no less than eight clubs devoted to special breeds of poultry or pigeons will hold their annual meetings during that week. It takes either time or money, very often both to keep birds up to show class bit, assis from the amusement seekers, the persons at the show as onlookers are mostly fowl owners, either farmers or suburbanites, who have unre use for eggs and chicken stew than for fancy points.

PORMS WORTH READING.

A Little Prescription for Congress, A sip to make your pulses speed;
A tonic that will brace;
Less head, more heart, is what you need, Something to set the pace.

A health and pledge to Cube goes, Spite of singuards and the sillies; Long live the gamest bird that grows Deny him thrice, but stop at three

The eagle hears the clarion or; le wills that Cuba shall be free, fe wills that Cuba shall be rees.
Or else, "he'll know the reason why!"
W. S. B.

Modern Chivaley. The Spanish heart is stout and strong And it has dared and done Such deeds as in our colder olime

We may not think upon. We cannot muck the fallen fee

Nor curse the aged head; We have not nerve to torture been. or desecrate the dead. Oh! glorious Spanish Chivalry, The bigh and holy name

Is graven in with polished steel, Is branded in with flame. With steel, by dying formen stabbed ose hands were clasped in prayer; With flame, by church and homestead fired.

Where helpless children were. Cherial that Flower of Chivalry, For if its leaves should fade, Through all the peoples of the earth That the great God bath made,

From Tartary's steppes to Afric's wilds. Through every barbarous race, There grows not such another Flower Could ever take its place.

M. H. WIGHTMAN Saint Nicholas. Safet Nicholas and Saint Patrick met One night in the old countrie; One praised up punch, the other schnapps,

Above theology.

That night 'twee settled by the Sainta-Before they went away, Baint Patrick should keep his day March,

Saint Nicholas Christmas Day. The Dutchman loved Saint Nicholas, For a jolly good Saint was he, He loved good fellows and good wine.

And he never was partial to tes. He loved in Amsterdam to be, In the good o d days of yore, But he also loved New Amsterdam

And all of Manhattan's shore. He loved a pudding, and a song Of the rousing, rearing kind; He loved roust turkey very well done, With good belied ham behind,

All cooked and ready, when he came Visiting around each year. He loved a joke and a very big mug Filled full of foaming beer.

Instead of a resary, the Saint Carried a hig corkscrew: A bigger spoon and a carving knife And a good fork with them, too. Bis dinner he would never stop His breviary to read,

But not one Saint in the calendar Could like Saint Nicholas feed. Wherever he went, the tables groaned To give the Saint good cheer Bis treeches were big, his pipe was long, And he hated to see a tear.

The Knickerbockers awore by him, And still dodown this way On every Christmas Day.

Forecast. "Tie soins to rain!" said Baby Bor "The little moon dips her horn so low!"

The sky was blue next day, instead, and Paby he shoot her curly head; There was "something wrong with the meon," she

IRRES ACRERMAN.

We older oblidgen, what store we lay By our "morning red" and our "evening gray!" For, "Now it will rain: now clear," we say.

But over our lives Oue spreads the sky! When we find that we read His signs awry, "There is something the matter with God!" we sigh

The Scorcher,

From the Youth's Companion Be tumbled from his weary wheel,
And set it by in-door;
Then stood as though he joyed to feel
His feet on earth once more;
And as he mapped his rumpled head,
His face was wreathed in smiles;
"I did a hundred miles;"

"A handred miles!" I cried. "Ah, thinki What heauttes you have seen! The recity streams where cattle drink, The m salows rich and green. Where stid you would your rapid way. Throath lafty woodland sales ?" He shook alahesi. "I cannot say:

"What hamle's saw your swift tires spin?
Ah how len's you!
To lose the city a dust and din,
Beneath the heaven's blue;
To get a breath of country air;
To lean o'er rustle stiles."
He only stil, "The roads were fair;
I did a hundred onlies."

From Golf.
Golfina, Golfiers of my song,
'Tis thee I worship all day long;
From roay more to dowy eve,
Thy verient series I never leave.
No over to his love so true,
So constant is, as I to you;
'yet, womant's e, you torture me
With femicine inconstancy. What keeper pleasure than to trace

What keener pleasure than to trace The pite willier process acris irace; As briskly rising from the sand. It wings its flight sor as the strand. Then with a second brasy drive, It tracels like a thing alive. And, with the iron lofted clean, It lies has dead upon the green. The puttur gives it one stroke more, Even with "Bogey" holed in 4.

But shi what anguish it is to see
The bail remaining on the test.
The leaf remaining on the test.
The leaf a go inverted the leaf of the l Euch are the piensures and the pains The golfer, by his latter, gains.
No sation on the stormy area.
Has toure of ma and downs than he.
He learns, through toll and carnest strife.
The true indescapts of they.
And we en at least th, the day is done.
And disk forest the weary sum.
He seem in dramm, with sleep closed eyes.
The awful ghost of "Bogey" rise.

The Scientific Sluggard. From the Pail Mall Gazette.

Tis the roles of the scientist, hear aim explain; "Don't get up ton soon, it is had for the brain; The mind it unitages," he ruthlessly said; "If you rise in the morning too soon from your bed." "Go early to hed and he early to rise.

And so you'll be healthy and wesithy and wise;" And so you'll be healthy and wealthy and wise;"
But how about those agricultural rands,
Who do all the year round what the proverb our
mands?

I passed by his garden quite early one more, And saw him upreceing the thistic and thorn; His limbs are recumatio, his energy dags, And as for his trousers and shirt, they were ra I spoke to the yokel, still hoping to find That rising so early was good for his mind; He doddered and drivelled, alas, it was plats The worthy bucollo was three parts insans. Said I in my heart: Here's a lesson for ms, That man is a picture of what I might be; Then thanks be to Science, for teaching so clearly It's quite a dejusion to get up too carry.

Unintelligible.

homeless vagrant, wandering around the wastes o Franklin square. Was found by a philauthropist and placed in kindly

strange and barbarous tongue he spoke, which none could understand. Although they tried blue with interpreters from Ellis Island, and professors from Columbia College. who knew all the angient and modern, living and dead tanguages of every civilized

Then they found out, this hapless wight was born in Tennessee,
And once could speak the mother tongue with fair proficiency.

But then he tried to learn to write, amides those fac-

off scenes. and, selving upon the periodical literature of the period as the only available model for style, he studied night and day for years, until ne developed that hopelessly unintelligible jargon from the diale stories in the modern magazines.

BRURY Trusma.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A Properatic friend, endeavoring to explain the Maine Republican majority, made the statement that the percentage of illiterates in Maine was greater than in any other Northern State; there-fore the failure to understand the benefits which were to flow from the election of Bryan-Sewail-Wat-son. Please say if such be the case. W. E. E. Your friend is all wrong. The percentage eracy in Maine, by the census of 1890, was 5.5; is ette It was 6.8: in New York, 6.5: Min nesota, 6.0; Ohio, 5.2; Illinota, 5.8; Ehode Island, 9.5; Pennsyavania, 6.8.

I am an employee of one of the New York State departments. Will you inform me whether or me being an employee of the State exempts me froutury in the National Guard, N. Y., I being a mem ber of an up-State regiment? It does not. Even if it did exempt you from the bility to military duy, you could not claim the ex-emption, as you are a member of the Guard and either enlisted after you obtained employment in the State civil service, or else entered the civil service knowing that you had certain duties so per

If your correspondent "R" does not succeed in getting the Manhattan Railway Company to tell him what was the original cost of the leased roads and remains thereafter anxious to know, he will find it expressed more accurately than on the books of the company in the report of Assirtant State Kngineer Sweet to the Sephuan Committee of 1880, in that exhaustive document, the cost is stated \$15,855,180,95, and all details are stated in the

Can you inform me where I can get an opproxi-mate estimate of the lives lost during the past five years on the sea, and also how many persons have been burned to death in New York city during the same number of years? From the Superintendent of the Life Saving Ser vice, Treasury Department, Washington, you can obtain probably an estimate of the lives lost at sear and from the Board of Health of this city a state-ment of the lives loss by fire in this city for five

There are two important works relating to these Indians, "The League of the Iroquota," by Lewis H. Morgan, who was an adopted senece, and "The Iroquota Book of Rites," by Horatio Hale. These books contain all that is known or likely to be known of the Iroquota, down to a recent period.

C. A. Dawky, M. D.

Another friend suggests H. R. Schoolcraft's at the Astor Library.

Where are these lines to be found: "As the tired stag that
The horns and hounds pursue.
L. S. C. We do not find them; can any friend place them

Kindly state who was the author of the lines: "Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love, But why did you kick me down stairs?"

J. P. Kemble (1757-1823) in his comedy, "The Panel"; he got the lines from Isaac Bickerstaff's

1. I often read of the English Governor of Yoko-hama. Does tols city belong to England? 2. What hold or interest has England in Egypt over other European nations? C. S. 1. We think you are mistaken about an English Governor of Yokohama, Yokohama is in Japan. and the British have no control of it. The British own Hong Kong, and have a Governor there; we think this is the person of whom you read, 2. Great Britain has a very great personal interest in Egypt, because of the Suez Canal, which affords to short route to India. She owns a amount of Sues Canal stock, France and Great Britain had always exercised a sort of protection over the dynasty of hebemet All, which was cetablished in 1841 without any demand for it by the Egyptians, and was always an infant industry. 1882 a rebellion broke out against the Khedive and the Europeans, led by Arabi Bey (afterward Arabi Pacha); to suppress it, England landed troops and bombarded Alexandria, Having put down the re-

bellion, the two European countries decided to stay in the country, and put its affairs in order—"manage it for the British bondbolders." Then England undertook to pacify the Soudan; in which pacifica tion Gordon was kille and the Soudan lost, Mean time France, Jealous of English supremacy, had re-fused to Join England. She thought her refusal would unseat England, but found to her surrrise that it didn't, So England is practically in control of Egypt, and intends to remain there.

An acquaintance of mine claimed it to be unlawful to give a friend of mine a letter to be delivered to a third party, as such course would deprive the United States mail of its revenue. Is right?

C. C. A person may give a letter to a friend for a third person without infringing the law; but no person may carry a letter on a mail vessel "otherwise than

in such mail," without incurring a penalty of \$50. How many national banks are there in the United B. W. S. By the latest report of the Comptroller of the Currency, who is in general charge of them, there are 8,679 national banks.

If a person presents a bill (legal sender) of any de-nomination at the Treasury or Sub-Treasury of the United States and demands payment in gold, muss they pay him in gold?

C. W. They need not pay gold unless they choose, They may give you either gold or silver.

Can you tell me the origin of the poem who "In the dream of the night I was wafted away To the mulriands of mist where the martyrs lay. Where Cameron's sword and his Bible are seen, Engraved on the stone where the heather grow

We do not place it. Can any reader place it ? Who write the hovel, "Philip Thanter" (N. Y., 1861, Carietou), and what else did he write? PHILIP THANTER.

We do not know. We find no mention of the

book in a list of the more important novels of 1861 Is there any difference between the level of the Atlantic and Pacific at Aspinwall and Paiama? Or between Mediterraneau and Red Sea at the Stea Canal? G. C. There is; the Pacific is about two feet higher. In the same way there is a slight difference between

the ends of the Sues Canal, but very little. How many States had electoral tickets for O'Con or and Adams in 1872? E. D. C. We find no record; the ticket received 29,408

1. If a person presents to the Bank of England a 20 note and demands gold in exchange, will he receive 11? In other words, is the Bank of England obligated to redeem all of their outstanding currency in gold? 2. What action, if any, did the United States Government take regarding the "trade dollars?"

T. H. 5. 1. He will receive it. Bank of England notes are

legal touder everywhere in Great Britain, except as between the bank and the note holder. In other words, the bank is obliged to give gold for all its notes when presented. 2. The trade dollar was authorized by act of Feb. 12, 1878; its coinage was lim'ted to export demand by resolution of July 22, 1876, and was stopped by act of March B 1887; on Feb. 19, 1887, six months were allowed to holders of trade dollars in which to exchange then for legal tender dollars. The six mouths were up in August, 1887; since then the trade dollars have been simply pieces of sliver builion.

A. Fun A .- Gen. Custer's body is buried as West

W. W .- The Department of Agriculture finds that the deaths caused by lightning average 224 a yerr. Reader.-A natural-born citizen of the United

States is a citizen by birth, not by naturalisation or other process of law,

Hubert Gardiner.—Benjamin Harrison, Republi ean, appointed a Democrat to the Supreme Court of the United States in the person of George Shiras,Jr.

E. M. R.-The five largest countles in Ireland are Cork, with 1,888,921 acres; Galway, with 1,509, 862; Mayo, with 1,818,180; Donegal, with 1,190, 808, and Kerry, with 1,159,356 acres. J. S. Gilbert.-Henry Irving always played at the Star Theatre until Abbey's Theatre, now the Knick

erbocker, was built. He played at the Star during his sour in 1888, 1884, and 1887. In 1888, during his fourth visit, he played at Abbey's Theatre. J. Irving .- Faster time has been made on a raft. road in this country t han in England. But the Caledontan Ratiway runs a train from Cartials to Sterling at a higher speed than any train in this country maintains regularly. It runs 178 miles in

F. Schwarts.-The law on the subject of board ing houses and hotels is somewhat complice we believe; at all events, we do not care to advise you in respect of its details. Go to a lawyer and sarn exactly what you may and may not do wit rour ex-lodger's trunks, &c.

J. O. Studer.-The money in stroulation in the country amounts to \$20.09; in Great Britain it is \$20.44, in France \$55.81, and in Germany \$18.56. Checks are used very little in France. Money passes in the shape of actual cash, so that mare t seeded there than in any other country of equally

I notice that in reply to "Subscriber's" request that you state the largest "hand" in cribbage you inform him that it is 80—"We in band and two for his heels." I vesture to differ from you. The sounted for "his heels" form no part of the "saud," but are counted and pegred before the hand is played. The knave must be in the player's hand, not turned up, and counts I for "his not" only making 29 with three Swes in hand, and another of same suit as the knawe turned up. If you are correct. You are right. The largest possible score from five cards, excineive of pegging, is 29.

No cards, excinative of pegging, is 29.

A. B. C. D. E. and F are playing draw poker. A deals. After the draw C bers, D. E. F. and A pass, whereupon B, under the impression that no one has bet, throws his hand in the discard and is about to take in the pot, when stopped by C, who states that he had bet. B concedes the pot to C, who takes that he had bet. B concedes the pot to C, who takes that he had bet. B concedes the pot to C, who takes it in and then voluntarily throws his hand upon the table face up, when it is discovered C has six cards. It is conceded by all players that neither C's associates nor himself knew, until the disclosure of the hand, that it contained six cards. B contends that C's hand was four and that as the laws (rules) of draw poker provice that a pot cannot be won with either more or less than B-c cards. therefore C could not win; that equitably he could not win because of the vested interests of the other players in the pot to the extent of what they had put in prior to the draw. C claims to have won the pot both logally and equitably. Legally, because the instant B discarded his hand in the teck, that linstant the pot became C's, no one having any interest in the same or right to compel an exposure of C's hand, and C's act of showing it, while establishing the innocence of any frautileut intent on his part, was nevertheless the performance of an act that in no wise had any hearing on the case, which had been legally determined the moment B discarded his hand. Were it otherwise, the holding of six cards being a violation of poker law, and if C's exposure of six cards made him how the pot, we should have the remarkable para tox presented of a pot legally won and the next instant declared loxt through illegality.

C won the pot equitably because he admittedly be his hand as a fair one, and consequently should so entitled to it, all others having voluntarily surrendered heir interests in B, but as his claim to it is dispined on the ground of a violation of law, the equities "have nothing t

upon than the act of any player not in the pot or game.

The right to see a hand that wins a pot is governed by law. Pay to see it. No other sight of a hand can legally be used to enforce a genalty.

A hand of six or four cards is not a feel hand, per se, but is voidable. The aut to make it so, however, is a call by an adversary. There is no rule that says a player cannot let on a hand of either four or six cards, but fives the penalty that he loses the pot and all he ber if his hand be celled.

White poker is a sambling game, in violation of civic law, and hence, for many reasons not governed by the same rules of law and equity that prevail in the course, there are nevertheless some of the same general principles adopted, the one especially that a player is presumed to be uncocent until proven guilty. In the case under discussion, C was presumed, by joker law to have had an homeat and innocent hand, but the same law provides a remedy whereby any other player may test the question, viz., by betting as much as C, and if his auspicions prove correct he is rewarded by the whole pot, but C's five associates cannot revive an interest in the pot which they have voluntarily surrendered, except they can show they have acquired it by poker law. Please decide who who C wins the pot. There is an axiom in poker which disposes of B. It is that "mistakes revert to the disadchance by his mistake in not noticing that BC had

vantage of the player that makes them." B lost his bet. The other players voluntarily relinquished their chances by not berting against C. There are two rules distinctly bearing on C's case. The first applies negatively. C's hand was not called, there fore he won. The other rule applies positively. It is, "Any player betting with more or fewer than five cards in his hand loses the pot unless his opponents all throw their hands before discovering the foul hand. If only one player is betting against the one who holds the foul hand, such player is entitled to all the money staked; but if more than one bet against the holder of the foul hand, then the best hand among his opponents wins all the money staked, A player retaining his hand, though not calling, may demand that an opponent's cards be counted, backs up, and if the count reveals a foul hand, the best hand retained against it takes all the money staked."

In a two-handed game of pinochle after the eards have all been drawn. B plays the lack of diamonds and claims the other player must take the trick with a higher card. H claims it is not necessary, as clubs were trumps, and it is now computative to take the crick when trumps are played, and all that is necessary in this case would be to play the suit. Please decide.

B. HENEY. B is right. The second player must take the trick forfeits all points scored in that hand.

A and B are playing a two handed game of pin-ocale, t has 960, takes a trick, melds 40 frumps, and claims out. H says you have to take a trick first. Who is right?

GREENFOINT. A is right.

A. B. and C are playing pinochle. Each one needs a trick to go out. A deals. He melds 100 aces. B leads with the ace of trumps, and leads again with the nine of trumps, claiming he has got to leat them. C claims he has not, he knowing A, having the other ace, would certainly win the trick. Who is right?

L. M. B. B had a right to lead what he chose, but was not compelled to lead any particular card.

Draw Poker-Jack pots or threes or better. Beveral bands visived with a new pack of cards. A Jackpo occurring. A opens with three queens. B and Caty. Of carwing to fill A takes two orders of the card had booked at his cards, to which A answers that the error was one which could not have been discovered until the cards were seen. C held two pair, which he did not better. Band no claim by reson of the vatue of his hand. What should have been the play in this situation? I. Should A have had another card, or C, was Centitled to the pottor, J, was the whole round dead; or, s, was A entitled on the strength of his hand.

Draw your money, correct the foul pack, and

1. A. B. and C are playing pedro. 45 points. A has 44. B has 40, C 57 points. C bids nine, makes it, and goes out. B takes 5 spot with ace. A has 4 spot, which was low. Who loses? 2. What had Hoyle to do with toker? I claim it is an American game, and that Hoyle was dead before poker was introduced. Am I right?

play again. All hands played fregions to the dis

1. B loses. 2. You are right. A and B are playing a game of pinochie. A deals, B leads. B is 920 points. He leads an are of clubs and wins the trick, meids 80 kines and claims out. Is he out, the game to consist of 1.000 points?

Whates B. Watse.

He is out. In a two-handed game of pinochle is it necessary to make a trick after meiding out, to make the game? Expectant Player.

1. What advantage is there in straidling a pot 2. Does straidling a pot take the age away from the legitimate age? Gro. H. Strypas. 1. None, except that it may increase the size of he pot. 2. No. The privilege of the age never rasses.

In playing a jackpet the player next on the left of the dealer picks up alx cards, leaving the play-er on his left only four. What should be done in-der the circumstances, when one of the other play-ers holds the openers? Both had looked at their bands of the players. Both hands are dead.

Has an adversary without a trump the right to order the dealer in a four handed game of railroad eacher, the object of the orderer being to prevent the dealer from making four. We have a be on this point and all parties concerned ask you to decide it. Constant Subscingers. The adversary has that right.

In cribbage A plays a 9, B plays a 6, making 15—2; C plays a 5, D plays a 4, s run of 3; A calls a go, B plays a 8, a run of 4; C calls go, D plays a 4, max-ing 31. Has he a run of 8, 4, 5 for three holes besides his two for 31. No.

in a game of pinochie, 1,000 being the same. C and T playing, Ttakes a trick and melds 60 queens, which places him over 1,000, and he calls out. Is T required to take another trick? W. H. B. No.

Phochie—Four-handed game. A had 982 points, needing 18 to go out. B, after melding, needed 23 points. B player the acc of hearts, taking the strok, amounting to 23 points. Then B led his acc of trumps, which was clubs, and called out. Which whas, A or B? A claims that B cannot count out on the play, and B claims that he can. G. E. C. B wins.

G bets B that in a two-handed game of pinochle, when the agreement is to meld out and G has 920 and deals and turns up the deuce, he can call the game? Who wins, G or B?

Pinochla.

Two boxes of clears are given as prizes to the swe persons throwing the highest hand in a penny. In-the-slot machine. A and is throw a straight flush each and C throws four aces. How should the prizes be awarded?

M. V. Davise.

A and B get the cigars. Each beat C. In an ordinary game of draw poker can the deals draw four cards? W. Fittsmand. Yes, or any other number under six. O and T are playing pinochle. T leads and melds 80 queens and ciaims out, having over 1,000 points. 8hould T, having over 1,000 points, take another trick before he wins the game? C, AND T.

No. à claims you do not have to take a trick after you meid out in pino hie. B claims you have to take a trick after you meid out. Which is right à or B?

COMPLET READER. A la righa

THE SUN'S SCHOOL FOR CARD | NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The mining fraternity will doubtless be interested in the fact announced by the London Times, that an English syndicate has recently taken up an "ore atomic reduction process." The outcome of this un-dertaking will undoubtedly have an important bear ing on more than one industry. Those concerned in mines are aware that one of the greatest difficulties of a mechanical nature which miners have to deal with, all things considered, is the crushing of quarts, especially of refractory ores, which, owing to the presence of iron pyrites, render the metal of excessive hardness to deal with which enormou labor and expense have to be incurred. The new invention, it is claimed, does away with all the crushing and stamping and pulverizing, within an hour enabling a miner to reduce the hardest quarts to the condition of sand, and even of fine flour, without slime, and perfectly free from the various deleterious substances which are the enemies of the gold miner all the world over. An extraordinary point In this invention is that experience has shown that if, under its operation, the ore fails to break into particles within an hour, it may be accepted as proof that it contains no metal.

The production of wond-pulp carpet lining t ed in the Manufacturers' Gazette as an additional novelty to the many already furnished by that material. The chief factor in this process is special preparation of the previously worked pulp. which requires the use of a series of cylinders During the passage of the pulp through these cylindors it receives the ingredients which render it po rous, firm, pliable, and efficient for the purpose tr connection with these is a retort containing fluids of an albuminous nature, which become turbid, evolving carbonic acid; the fermentation re-sulting is what is wanted to give the pulp a porous condition, and this fermenting fluid is allowed to add itself to the flow of pulp in correct proportions. A mixture made of assafortida, camphor, and chick serves as a moth-proof compound when mixed with pulp—a tank connects with the apparatus, which contains compounds, including the well-known hardening chemicals and ingredients—and the right proportions are introduced and mingled with the pulp. Monobromated camphor and menthol are run in, if it is desired to impart an agreeable offer to the pulp. The continual working of the pulp through these cylinders and pipes imparts to it that clustic element so desirable for a carpet foundation, and if well done the carpet is like rubber.

It seems, according to reports published in the American Architect, that successful results have at-tended the new kind of fireproof lathing introduced a short time ago. The plan, in this case, consists essentially in having small-sized cross-shaped bits of terra cotta strung on wires, these passing through them in two directions, at right angles with each other. The expense involved in such a combination, at first sight somewhat excessive, is asserted, on the contrary, to be less than in the ordinary wire lathing, from the fact that these terra cotta crosses serve as a substitute for a large part of the ordinary plastering mortar. The mor tar is said to adhere very strongly to the terra cotta, in addition to the very thorough clinch which is afforded by the network; and, of course, the fireproof qualities of such material are nearly perfect. The crosses are stamped out of clay, and are, presumably, strung on the wires by machin ery. It is sold to rolls, one metre wide and five metres long, containing thus nearly air square verds at three and one half marks, or 84 cents—quite as cheap as wire lathing, to say nothing of the saying of mortar by its use. The application of the new lathing seems to be even easier than that of ordinary wire lathing.

The Salt Lake Tribune publishes some timely facts as to the cost of producing an ounce of silver from the mines of Utah during the year ending June 10. 1896, as furnished in the returns of various dig-gings on file in the office of Assessor Lynch, as required by the law which imposes a tax upon the ne output of the mine. These returns are accompanied by affidavits of their accuracy. Among this stack of returns is that which comes from the Old Jordan and Galena, namely, that in the production of 20,000 tons of ore a loss of over \$18,000 wa sustained, the superintendence of the property alone involving that amount of expenditure. The Phoenix Mining Company produced 632 tons of ore during the year, at an actual cost of \$9,000, which also shows a loss to the producer. The Lexington, whose earnings have for years been going across the waters to fill the Parisians' pocket, notes another big loss during the year, although A. Lavig-nino approximates the .es output at \$15,000. The Maxifeld mine produced 100 tone of ore, gross value \$6,000, with \$14,000 expended.

Experiments made by M. Duclaux of Paris on the chemical rays of the sun, have been published in the Annales of the French Institute. The activity of the rays was estimated by exposing solutions o oxallo acid of known strength to their action. It appears that the oxalic acid is converted with more or less rapidity into carbonic soid, which escapes, and at the end of the experiment the degree of acidity of the solution indicated the amount of the examic acid which had been decomposed or "burnt." The results showed, as was to be expected, that with an overcast sky the chemical action of the sun's rays was much less than on a fine day, but beyond this they were far from concord-ant; with a dappled sky, or with light cumulous than with a blue sky or with a slight amount of cirrus-in a word, the apparent fineness of the day is not in any way related to its ensmical activity and its bygenic power, though, on the whole, the action was greater in August than in September. This is in accordance with the experience of every photographer.

The profitable utilitiation of the great masses of waste glass accumulated at factories is now accom-plished in a comparatively easy manner by M. Parchey, a Frenchman, says the American Manufucturer. He grinds the waste glass and puts the powder into a metalite mould, which is introduced into two furnaces in succession, in order to devitrify the mass; the first furnace serves for the gradial annealing of the mass, so that all the parts are devirified as uniformly as possible; the mould remains about one hour in this furnace. Owing to their pulverized condition, the glass molecules are finely separated and suffer very quickly the devitrifying action of the heat. Becoming soft, the molecities weld tokether and form a very consistent dough. In this condition the mould is taken out of the furnace and put into the second fu nace that is heated to a very high temperature. In this furpace the mould is left for only a few minutes, this second operation being intended to complete the devitrification and to make the mass more pliable. The substance is now in a condition to be pressed into different shapes, there being produced to this marner all kinds of ornamental or other building "stone," which is generally called ceramic stone.

Among the recently proposed improvements in railway travel is a dust-proof car devised by E. H. Green, seneral manager of the Texas Midland line. In this arrangement, there are waterdrenched ventilators located in the walls of the car between the windows, and water pipes produce a shower of artificial rain in each ventilator, the water being carried under pressure through the pipes to drench each of the wire fauric air filters is the ventilators. The power is derived from the axle, and is transmitted through the medium of flexible collect wire bands, the same water being forced through the pines and ventilators repeatedly, over and over again all day, the pumping apparatus having its location out of sight under the floor Thus, when the passenger wants a breeze he turns a knob which throws open the outside air defle or, which catches the breeze produced by the forward motion of the car, and throws it through the water-dreuched air filter into the car. A new kind of inspection car made at the railway cycle fac-tory in Hagerstown, ind., may be noted. In this ball bearings are used, the car having a self-con-tained bearing case which covers the axle, and in this case are placed the ball bearings, composed of two parts; all side strains caused by the weight of the rider are three n upon the bearing case and do not bind upon the bearings or the axis. The latter is also independent of the frame and is removable by loosening the set screws on the sprocket wheel

About High-Speed Elevators. From the Engineering Record.

1 believe limitation of the speed of passenger ele-

valors would be welcomed by those of the elevator-using public who are intelligent enough to appre-ciate the danger of very high speeds and perhaps even more by makers of elevators and owners of buildings, who must reside the danger more deeply, but who have, by the keepness of competition, been tempted to tolerate what they must often have de-Whatever the future may have in store for us, it

seems pretty evident that just now the rivairy of manufacturers and real estate owners has attimulated the speci of sievators to a point where the safety appliances cannot keep up with the procession. Twenty years ago 60 feet was considered ample, and Twenty Years ago 60 feet was considered ample, and by 1900 a speed of 1,000 feet a minute may be safe and slow, but at present your suggested limit of 400 feet would seem to be high enough.

W. S. W

FOR THE CHRISTMAS DINKER,

The Pudding, the Cakes, the Jack Horney

Ple, and Other Things.

Some one gives this Christmas recipes A dust of mow

Then add a sprig of bolly; To sweeten this You steal a kiss

From the red lips of Molly. Christmas decorations, greetings, and hisses all contribute to make the day merry and blitnes some, but an essential part of the programme for this day is the family gathering of both old and young around the table laden with the traditional Christmas fare of turkey, cakes, sweets, and the rich plum pudding, which comes from the English relatives. Nearly every country has its national custom for festive days, but many of this country are borrowed from Great Britain, the American Christmas dinner being similar to the Thanksgiving and Christmas din ners of the English forefathers.

The English bousewife now frequently varies her menu, and serves a reasted goose in place of

this country's turkey. The Italian feasts upon stawed cels and macaroni with the renowned turkey, while the Russian would not think is was Christmas unless a small roasted pig was served upon his dinner table.

A long menu is not appropriate for a Christe mas dinner, a soup, a weil-cooked turker with

cranberry jelly and vegetables, a light saind and the substantial Christmas pudding with ices and cakes being sufficient. Everything that is possible should be done before the day, thus helping to make the work light for the servants upon the holiday. Cakes, ples, puddings, jeilles, and sweets may all be prepared now. An old-fashioned housekeeper that made excellens puddings said: "I make my plum puddings is October to have them off my mind," Here to the formula she used:

Stone one pound of raisins and cut them in half. Wash and dry one pound of currants, edd to these one-quarter of a pound of citron chopped fine and half a pound of seedless raisins. Remove the shreds from one pound of beef suct and chop the suct fine. Grate one pound of state bread into fine crumbs thaif flour and half crumbs may be used) and grate two nutmers. These ingredients can be prepared the day before the pudding is to be made. When ready to put the pudding together, beat eight egge very light and stir into them half a pint of milk and beat both together. Gradually stir into this mixture the grated bread crumbs, next add one pound of sugar by degrees, then the suct and fruit alternately, aprinking in a small amount each time, first lightly sifting the fruit with flour lest it sink to the bottom. Stir this mixture very hard before adding the grated nutmege, a tablespoonful of mixed cinnamon and mace, a dash of cloves, and a saitspeenful of salt. Add the grated rind and juice of one large lemon, one glass of brandy and one of wine, and lastly stir in another half pint of milk and mix very thoroughly. If the mixture sceme very moist aid a few more crumbs or a little flour, but too much thickening will make the pudding hard and heavy. This pudding should be boiled six hours. If is be cooked to a cloth first dip the cloth in boiling water and wring it almost dry, rub with butter, and sprinkle lightly with flour. Spread the buttered cloth in a large bowl and pour the mixture into it. Tie the cloth up carefully with a strong string, allowing room for the pudding to swell. Put the pudding into a kettle of boiling water and cook the required time; as not allow the water to stop boiling one minute.

This mixture may be made into several small puddings. In that case five hours would be long enough to cook them. When the midding is done take it out of the water and turn a tumbler of cold water over the cloth, and let it rest goon a dish a moment before univair the cloth and transferring the pudding to a hos dish. Have ready some blanched and spits almonds and stick them over the outside of the pudding; put a sprig of hely in the top, pour a little brandy around the pudding, that it, and take to the table immediately which be brandy birning. When this pudding is made before it is needed it should be reboiled from one and one-half to two hours to heat it thoroughly. A liquid and a hard sauce are proper to serve with a plum pudding. This mixture may be made into several small lum pudding.
To make a liquid sauce, beat one cup of buiter

To make a liquid sauce, beat one cup of butter until it is creamy, then stir into the butter two caus of powdered sugar and a spoonful of flour. To have this sauce foamy and a success, these ingredients should be beaten together until patience is exhausted. Heat aglassful of wine or brandy, with the same amount of water, and when this liquid bolls, stir it into the creamed mixture and serve at once. The hard sauce is the butter and sugar beaten together until cream, and flavored with vanilla and bravity. Arrange upon a disk in the form of a mound, With the point of a teaspoon make little sones all over the mound, and put in a cold place and flavored with brandy may be served with hard sauce in place of the foamy sauce. The following pium pudding recipe is one and flavored with brandy may be served whard sauce in place of the foamy sauce.

The following plum pudding recipe is a that has been used by an English housew celebrated for her good cooking, for my years: Chep three-quarters of a pound of server fine, and mix with the suctiones eighth counds of bread crumbs. Beat the volks of and the whites of three eggs light and a and the whites of three eggs light and add them to the crumbs and such with half a pound of powdered sugar. Have three-quarters of a pound of dried currants and the same amount of raisins weighed after they are readed. Sife over the fruit one-quarter of a pound of door and stir this into the other ingredients. Add one-quarter of a pound of candied orange and lemon peel finely choried, one-sixteenth of a pound of bianched and chopsed almonds, and one outsirer of an ounce of pulverized cloves and amount in fact, and the mixture very thoroughly before entiting it into a buttered mould or cloth, and let it boil attendity eight hours. Serve with the muring brandy and two sauces, the same as the other plump quiding.

The Chrisimus cake is properly a rich, suiced froit cake, and this is a tested recipe which will make two good-sized leaves.

Sir one and one half cipe of butter with three cups of brown sugar until the butter is creamy and light; and half a graned numer, one tankespoonful of cloves, and the same of mace, Dissolve a level teaspoonful of soda in half a cup of sour cream, and add to

Dissolve a level teaspoonful of half a cop of sour cream, and the other ingredients with half of molasses. Mix well together ad over

amonds have been mixed. When this from ing is dry cought to know it mut a plan cing over the almond one. Here rakes are not suitable for the little ones, and there should be a simply of plan cake mide, being takes in the small rest of little patty the. They cakes, covered with plake white, velow, and checolate free the and ornamented with involving to inthe lingers and are quite wholesome.

be very tempining to inthe highers and are quite wholesome.

Appropriate little paper cases or base are to be lead for serving biseuits and dies for a Christmas dinner; these cases are covered with red crope paper. The lids lift off, like a standing upon them tin Christmas trees or intie figures.

A course that will occasion a great deal of pleasure and mirth is a lack life offer, when the shall be served hist belong the offer, when the table is clear. To make the pic have a large but shallow dish or a being the offer, when the table is clear. To make the pic have a large but shallow dish or a being new tin pan will do. Fill this dish with himsened with fall held in the but shallow dish or a being how in the offer each one rolled in white important if with red baby ribbon, a tiny but of holy fastened under the low. Have as many has based a three was guests and arrange flom according to the life in a piece of thin brown paper a little larger than the top of the dish. Make a couple of little gashes in the middle of the paper and then lay it loosely over the filed dish and paste it is the outer edge with a little brush and brown paint uneven spots over the place to take it is the outer and dish and paste it is the outer and spots over the place to take it is a large with a little brush and brown paint uneven spots over the paner to take it is as as if the pack of one in the large that a serving for and second before an another past, and when he has cut the pic and below himself it should be put before the past guest, each one helping himself funt lay in esserved. has cut the pleand be led himself a should be put before the next gases, each one helping himself untital his exerce!

A bowl of putch wreathed with evergreens is proper to have at being to welcome room gasta. This putch should be a simile one, as the younger question have their shorter. Here is a good formula held one must of weter with one pound of sugarter involves; has from the fire and addle few thin shoulded his firm the fire and addle few thin shoulded him of through the histories and a few that of the fire and a few that of earlies Add one cut of green tea, of Easts of shorter one of insulant rum, and a deal of bringly. When the less of bringly, when ready to use put in a larke piece of ice and a buttle of selfzer or appointants. This punch will not be refused and some will wonder why Christmas comedulations a result once a result.